

QUESTIONS BOOKLET



CANADIANA
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GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

English 30

Part B: Reading (Multiple Choice)

June 1989

Alberta
EDUCATION

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
ENGLISH 30**

Part B: Reading (Multiple Choice)

QUESTIONS BOOKLET

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Part B of the English 30 Diploma Examination has 80 questions in the Questions Booklet and eight reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

BE SURE THAT YOU HAVE AN ENGLISH 30 QUESTIONS BOOKLET AND AN ENGLISH 30 READINGS BOOKLET.

YOU HAVE 2 HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION.

You may **NOT** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.

On the ANSWER SHEET provided, use an HB pencil **ONLY** to mark the **CORRECT** or **BEST** answer for each question as shown in the example below.

Example

Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

A B C D

① ② ③ ●

Mark only one answer for each question. If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely. Answer all questions.

JUNE 1989

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- I. Read “Loyalties” on page 1 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 9.
1. In addressing his shoes (lines 1-2), the speaker uses the literary device of
- A. simile
 - B. assonance
 - C. dissonance
 - D. apostrophe
2. In the context of the entire poem, line 7 refers to the
- A. indignities of adventure
 - B. hardships of experience
 - C. trauma of reckless living
 - D. hazards of a seafaring life
3. The poetic device used in line 7 is
- A. irony
 - B. allusion
 - C. alliteration
 - D. imitative harmony
4. The speaker’s “deep ache” (line 10) results from
- A. inappropriate gifts
 - B. the uncertain future
 - C. conforming to expectations
 - D. the scorn of his contemporaries
5. In lines 9 to 11, the speaker suggests that his “old shoes” are an expression MAINLY of his
- A. past
 - B. discomfort
 - C. unhappiness
 - D. individuality

Continued

6. When the speaker says "We took it in / for a reason" (lines 22-23), the implied reason is that
- A. such behavior is expected
 - B. disdain of others may be overcome
 - C. memories are a source of satisfaction
 - D. contemplation is more appealing than action
7. The word "imperceptible" (line 27) means
- A. barely noticeable
 - B. glaringly obvious
 - C. unfashionably tattered
 - D. uncomfortably irritating
8. The speaker regards his shoes as being MAINLY
- A. victims of persecution
 - B. an extension of himself
 - C. relics of sentimentality
 - D. a symbol of his suffering
9. What is the MAIN idea of the poem?
- A. Nostalgia is the major source of discontent.
 - B. Fulfilment results from being true to oneself.
 - C. Loneliness prevents relationships from enduring.
 - D. Freedom from stress is essential for pleasure and satisfaction.

II. Read "Clever Animals" on pages 2 and 3 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 10 to 18.

10. The MAIN purpose of the first paragraph is to
- A. provide focus for the essay
 - B. provide background information
 - C. illustrate the need for qualified psychologists
 - D. illustrate the contrast between animals and people
11. The vulnerability of behavioral scientists is MOST DIRECTLY revealed in the phrase
- A. "no end to the surprises that an animal can think up" (lines 4-5)
 - B. "must bank his professional reputation on the integrity of his experimental subject" (lines 9-10)
 - C. "immortalized in the lexicon of behavioral science" (lines 11-12)
 - D. "studied intensively by groups of puzzled scientists" (lines 17-18)
12. The word "infallibly" (line 14) means
- A. rhythmically
 - B. without error
 - C. systematically
 - D. without judgment
13. The reason the author regrets that the "'Clever Hans Error'" is recounted as "the exposure of a sort of unconscious fraud" (lines 25-26) is that
- A. Clever Hans was innocent
 - B. Professor Pfungst's discovery was false
 - C. Herr von Osten's efforts are unrecognized
 - D. Clever Hans' powers of perception are unrecognized

Continued

14. The author refers to cats as being a “standing rebuke” (line 31) to behavioral scientists because cats’ minds are
- A. frequently studied
 - B. perversely stubborn
 - C. impossible to understand
 - D. more intelligent than people’s
15. When the Guthrie experiment was repeated, it was discovered that the reason the cats “performed a long ritual of highly stereotyped movements” (line 42) was that they
- A. were responding to people
 - B. enjoyed confusing the experimenters
 - C. were engaged in a superstitious ceremony
 - D. believed their movements caused the door to open
16. The honeybee anecdote illustrates MAINLY that honeybees appear to be
- A. calculating
 - B. predictable
 - C. moody
 - D. fierce
17. The irony for the residents of the Amazonas region (lines 71-82) is that
- A. insects protect each other
 - B. insects can become addicted
 - C. their problems were compounded rather than solved
 - D. honeybees are easily killed by DDT; euglossine bees are not
18. The organization of the essay into a series of anecdotes is effective in that each of the anecdotes
- A. is easy to remember
 - B. reinforces the main idea
 - C. supports scientific credibility
 - D. provides appealing contrast to the others

III. Read “Death of the Nation” on pages 4 to 9 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 19 to 36.

- 19.** That the two boys are aware of the double standard for blacks and whites is first revealed in lines
- A. 1 to 6
 - B. 17 to 19
 - C. 39 to 40
 - D. 53 to 55
- 20.** Fakwes’ response to the Zulu New Testament, “ ‘I shall be as clever as a preacher! . . . But I will not be a Believer,’ ” (lines 65-66) illustrates his
- A. desire to excel and his spirit of rebellion
 - B. desire for fame and his scorn of respectability
 - C. inclination to acquire status by traditional means
 - D. inclination to seek revenge through the avenues of religion
- 21.** Fakwes’ vision of the future (lines 79-88) represents a
- A. straightforward indication of his criminal instincts
 - B. fervent expression of his frustration and affection
 - C. typical illustration of greed versus loyalty
 - D. naive presumption of the narrator’s interest
- 22.** Benny Miller was viewed as being “undistinguished” (line 101) as a lawyer MAINLY because he
- A. was politically threatening
 - B. had an unaggressive approach
 - C. could not control his drinking
 - D. had socially low-profile clients
- 23.** Fakwes’ drawing of the bull for his postcard signature (lines 97-99) and his relaying of the secret phrase through Benny Miller (line 115) are gestures that serve MAINLY to reinforce his
- A. secretive nature
 - B. cultural background
 - C. childhood bond with the narrator
 - D. uncompromising resentment toward whites

Continued

24. The boys' childhood relationship is MOST EFFECTIVELY illustrated by
- A. "He was ten or eleven when he came to work on my family's farm. . ." (line 7)
 - B. "He wrote me a careful letter of thanks in Zulu and signed it with one of his drawings of a bull" (lines 66-67)
 - C. "'The great chiefs always had a white man to tell them the thoughts and deceptions of the English'" (lines 85-86)
 - D. "I was always the one who carried the honey home, like a conquering hero, while Fakwes stood by. . ." (lines 210-211)
25. When Benny Miller states "'Once you've done something like this, things are never quite the same'" (lines 177-178), he is suggesting that
- A. a flawed conscience leads to social decadence
 - B. becoming involved with a criminal endangers your life
 - C. once you have acted courageously, your reputation will be permanently established
 - D. once you become involved in something undercover, you are never free of the implications
26. Which statement MOST CLEARLY indicates the narrator's willingness to overcome his distaste for Benny Miller's presence in the narrator's home?
- A. "I waited, not concealing my dislike." (line 112)
 - B. "'I'll think it over,' I said." (line 134)
 - C. "He rose to go, putting his glass down noisily. I held it up and looked inquiringly." (lines 144-145)
 - D. "I took all there was in the wallet and gave it to Benny Miller without counting it." (lines 170-171)
27. The statement "'My wife was horrified when I told her what had occurred'" (line 180) momentarily creates suspense because
- A. unjustified motives are being publicized
 - B. present fears foreshadow future conflict
 - C. the reader does not yet know what the narrator has told her
 - D. the reader does not yet know why the narrator has decided to tell her

Continued

28. The wife's comments to her husband (lines 181-184) reveal that she sees her husband's behavior as being
- A. unexpected because of his wealth and unusual because of his position
 - B. a denial of the past friendship and contrary to her expectations of him
 - C. a confirmation of the past friendship but illogical under the circumstances
 - D. understandable because of his position but unacceptable because of Fakwes' position
29. When the narrator reflects "Or would he?" (lines 198-199), he is
- A. skeptical about Fakwes' guilt
 - B. justifying the loss of a friend
 - C. aware of Fakwes' unreliability
 - D. rationalizing his feelings of guilt
30. Fakwes and the narrator's wife are similar in that they are
- A. rebellious toward authoritarian figures
 - B. products of growing up in the narrator's shadow
 - C. more concerned about principles than personal jeopardy
 - D. victims of betrayal in the narrator's search for meaning
31. Which of the following appeared to have the strongest influence on the narrator's final decision (lines 222-223)?
- A. "My father let it be known that we would arrange a lawyer. . . ." (lines 92-93)
 - B. "'He says to tell you the goats are in the field.'" (line 115)
 - C. "'Can I see Fakwes?'" (line 147)
 - D. "'Think it over! I'm ashamed.'" (lines 183-184)
32. The narrator's responses to Fakwes' facility with languages in lines 123, 125, and 196 suggest that the narrator
- A. consciously supports Fakwes
 - B. underestimates Fawkes' potential
 - C. is defensive about his own education
 - D. seldom encounters linguistic proficiency

Continued

33. When Benny Miller says “A good act qualifies as a credit even if it is not entirely voluntary” (lines 252-253), he is referring to
- A. the narrator’s involvement in the black cause
 - B. his own continued support of the black cause
 - C. his own clear conscience in the Fakwes case
 - D. the narrator’s untarnished reputation
34. In the context of this story, Fakwes’ formal name, “The Death of the Nation,” symbolically suggests that
- A. a friendship can be destroyed by an act of rejection
 - B. the denial of an individual bond represents the denial of a race
 - C. a nation’s prestige cannot be destroyed by individual acts of cowardice
 - D. the attitude of a black South African is not as important as that of a white South African
35. The theme of this story is based on conflict. Which quotation BEST suggests the CENTRAL conflict?
- A. “Fakwes shared his grandfather’s admiration for British soldiers but deeply resented settlers.” (lines 78-79)
 - B. “ ‘Boyhood pals across the color line is one thing . . . but in adults it’s suspicious.’ ” (lines 142-143)
 - C. “No message, just the wounded black bull triumphing over its adversary.” (line 229)
 - D. “A good act qualifies as a credit even if it is not entirely voluntary. . . .” (lines 252-253)
36. The writer’s MAIN purpose is to
- A. describe foreign cultures
 - B. present proletarian values
 - C. incite socioeconomic revolt
 - D. comment on moral responsibility

IV. Read the excerpt from *King Henry the Fifth* on pages 10 and 11 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 37 to 44.

- 37.** The central irony expressed in lines 1 to 13 is that
- A. positive attitudes may jeopardize safety
 - B. negative circumstances offer positive consequences
 - C. the English are preparing for a battle they cannot win
 - D. English resistance is being weakened by French propaganda
- 38.** The idea expressed in “There is some soul of goodness in things evil” (line 5) is reflected in the line
- A. “Thus may we gather honey from the weed” (line 12)
 - B. “Were better than a churlish turf of France” (line 17)
 - C. “Commend me to the princes in our camp” (line 27)
 - D. “And then I would no other company” (line 35)
- 39.** Henry’s observation, “A good soft pillow for that good white head / Were better than a churlish turf of France” (lines 16-17), suggests consideration for Erpingham’s
- A. age
 - B. illness
 - C. apprehension
 - D. inexperience
- 40.** Erpingham prefers to be camped at Agincourt despite his discomfort because
- A. this will be his last battle
 - B. the King expects it of him
 - C. his landlords are treating him well
 - D. he wants to follow the King’s example
- 41.** Henry MOST PROBABLY borrows Erpingham’s cloak in order to
- A. conceal his identity
 - B. create a bond between the two men
 - C. keep warm while he remains outside
 - D. remind Erpingham that Henry holds authority

Continued

42. Henry refuses Erpingham's offer to attend him (lines 31-32) because Henry
- A. plans to meet Pistol
 - B. fears for Erpingham's safety
 - C. prefers to be alone to meditate
 - D. prefers not to exclude his brothers
43. The CENTRAL irony in lines 40 to 69 is that
- A. Henry admits that Fluellen is his kinsman
 - B. Pistol considers himself as good as the Emperor
 - C. Henry warns Pistol not to wear his dagger in his cap
 - D. Pistol is unaware that "Harry le Roy" means Henry the King
44. In his ironic response to Pistol's name, "It sorts well with your fierceness" (line 69), Henry means that
- A. Pistol's name is appropriate
 - B. Pistol will make an excellent soldier
 - C. Pistol's impudent nature has offended him
 - D. Pistol was rude to speak boldly in the King's company

V. Read the excerpt from *The Corn is Green* on pages 12 to 14 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 45 to 54.

45. Miss Moffat has undertaken the responsibility for Morgan's education MAINLY in order to
- A. impress the villagers
 - B. fulfil her personal needs
 - C. establish an academic standard
 - D. demonstrate her professional expertise
46. When Miss Moffat controls her excitement about the Oxford scholarship with typical matter-of-factness (lines 38-40), Morgan becomes
- A. confused about her motives
 - B. aware that she has overestimated his abilities
 - C. resentful that she has not considered the expense
 - D. irritated more by her manner than by her expectations
47. Morgan resolves to go back to the mine (line 48) MAINLY because
- A. Miss Moffat is insulting him
 - B. Miss Moffat is overly protective of him
 - C. his education is proving to be too difficult
 - D. his education is separating him from his roots
48. Miss Moffat's instruction of Morgan is focused on
- A. language and politics
 - B. a desire for Morgan to be famous
 - C. personal refinement and academic knowledge
 - D. a desire to make the most of an unfortunate situation
49. The dramatic technique of having Morgan switch from formal to colloquial speech (lines 54-80) reveals Morgan's
- A. basic inability to learn
 - B. ingratitude to Miss Moffat
 - C. desire to irritate Miss Moffat
 - D. need to be acknowledged as an individual

Continued

50. Miss Moffat leaves (line 103) MAINLY because she
- A. realizes that she is at fault
 - B. is angered by Morgan's refusal
 - C. knows that she has failed as Morgan's teacher
 - D. is too disturbed to risk further exposing her feelings
51. The nail file is symbolic of
- A. class values
 - B. a good education
 - C. the mining industry
 - D. personal eccentricities
52. Miss Moffat's attitude toward Morgan is generally
- A. apologetic
 - B. hospitable
 - C. disdainful
 - D. presumptuous
53. The conflict in this scene centres on Morgan's response to manipulation and Miss Moffat's response to
- A. indoctrination
 - B. confrontation
 - C. aggravation
 - D. separation
54. The turning point in this scene is indicated by
- A. "I shall not need a nail-file in the coal mine" (line 46)
 - B. "I do not want to learn Greek, nor to pronounce any long English words, nor to keep my hands clean" (lines 51-52)
 - C. "I had no idea that you felt like this" (line 70)
 - D. "Because you are not interested in me" (line 71)

VI. Read “Eleven” on page 15 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 55 to 63.

55. That the child feels “stupid” when he is faced with words, meanings, and the necessity to think (lines 1-3) suggests that he
- A. is frustrated
 - B. knows he is privileged
 - C. lacks any mental capacity for learning
 - D. recognizes the superficiality of his family
56. The effect of the phrase “pressing out the sunlight from his eyes” (line 7) is BEST reinforced by the image of
- A. “the empty lawn” (line 5)
 - B. “dazzled shadow” (line 12)
 - C. “the polished shelves” (line 14)
 - D. “withered bulbs” (line 19)
57. The child’s groping with “outstretched fingers” (line 8) suggests that he is
- A. gifted as well as limited
 - B. seeking as well as escaping
 - C. fearful as well as confident
 - D. innocent as well as calculating
58. The descriptions of the implements in the shed as “shapes / Older than men were, the wise tools, the iron / Friendly with earth” (lines 16-18) express the child’s
- A. innate flexibility
 - B. mechanical aptitude
 - C. affinity for primitive forms
 - D. sense of security among them
59. The old gardener is likened to a priest and an interpreter (lines 25-26) because he
- A. is loved and trusted
 - B. is humble and intelligent
 - C. demonstrates knowledge and authority
 - D. understands both the earth and the boy

Continued

60. In the context of the poem, the statement “they would not speak: / They would say nothing” (lines 28-29) suggests the
- A. child’s secretiveness
 - B. child’s efforts to be unobtrusive
 - C. gardener’s empathy with the child
 - D. gardener’s preoccupation with his work
61. To the child, the shed and the gardener represent
- A. peace
 - B. mystery
 - C. learning
 - D. fascination
62. The phrases “as though / He had been no one: like a leaf, a stem, / Like a root growing” (lines 30-32) indicate that the child
- A. will never communicate
 - B. has escaped his responsibilities
 - C. has shed the anguish of his identity
 - D. longs to experience a stimulating existence
63. The poem’s imagery establishes that the gardening shed is MAINLY a
- A. sanctuary
 - B. workshop
 - C. distraction
 - D. training ground

VII. Read the adaptation of “Bruno Bettelheim: Three Ideas to Try in Madison, Minnesota” on pages 16 to 18 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 64 to 73.

- 64.** The italicized terms “*great straits*” and “*little straits*” (lines 18 and 20) refer to the differences between
- A. rural settings and urban settings
 - B. philosophical theories and practical methods
 - C. problems on a grand scale and problems on a small scale
 - D. questions generated by war and questions arising in peacetime
- 65.** The author suggests that human decency can be maintained MAINLY by
- A. practising “‘individual autonomy’” (line 13)
 - B. applying ideas learned in “*great straits*” to “*little straits*” (lines 18 and 20)
 - C. switching to “*crisis thinking*” (line 45)
 - D. fighting “at the *first moment of our anxiety*” (lines 48-49)
- 66.** The phrase that achieves impact because it contains an element of surprise is
- A. “the power of negative thinking” (line 39)
 - B. “a sense of normalcy in things” (line 42)
 - C. “the final, mortal spurt” (line 65)
 - D. “our TV space-selling society” (line 86)
- 67.** The reference to “the aura of their surroundings — the rooms, the rugs, the paintings” (lines 41-42) provides an example of the influence of
- A. “moral well-being” (line 12)
 - B. “‘individual autonomy’” (line 13)
 - C. “negative thinking” (line 39)
 - D. “‘business as usual’” (lines 45-46)
- 68.** The author urges readers to avoid a false sense of security in a crisis by
- A. preserving personal possessions
 - B. realizing that escape is always possible
 - C. ignoring any warnings of potential trouble
 - D. admitting that the situation is not business as usual

Continued

69. In referring to runners (line 61), the author uses the device known as
- A. analogy
 - B. allusion
 - C. hyperbole
 - D. metonymy
70. The drawback inherent in “positive thinking” (line 85) is that positive thinking may be
- A. cynically critical
 - B. naively idealistic
 - C. fundamentally worthwhile
 - D. appreciative of differences
71. The use of italicized expressions throughout the essay establishes a sense of the author’s
- A. realism
 - B. authority
 - C. conviction
 - D. vacillation
72. Which of the following implies the author’s MAIN concerns?
- A. “listen only to local prophets — mild-mannered provincial professionals living among us” (lines 23-24)
 - B. “they had projected some of themselves into these objects around them” (lines 42-43)
 - C. “grown up on mostly happy, bland, evasive propaganda” (lines 86-87)
 - D. “sit around absent-mindedly while a gross society raveled away decency like a yarn ball” (lines 96-97)
73. The author’s thesis is MOST CLEARLY suggested in
- A. “I feel private and quiet among Bettelheim’s findings. . . . There is no distraction” (lines 4-6)
 - B. “Bettelheim’s ideas . . . have to do with how to keep the self from succumbing to the mass state” (lines 35-37)
 - C. “if you never know *when* something will happen . . . you can’t organize your own thoughts” (lines 58-60)
 - D. “It takes affection to keep preventing wrecks, and saving people already wrecked” (lines 98-99)

VIII. Read “Ithaca” on page 19 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 74 to 80.

74. The phrase “journey to Ithaca” (line 1) is a metaphor for
- A. fear of death
 - B. personal quest
 - C. false illusions
 - D. fulfilment of duty
75. The allusions to the “Lestrygonians,” “Cyclopes,” and “Poseidon” in lines 4 and 5 refer to
- A. heroic adventures
 - B. obstacles and doubts
 - C. excessive confidence
 - D. death and destruction
76. In the context of lines 4 to 12, the statement “You will never meet such as these on your path, / if your thoughts remain lofty” (lines 6-7) implies that
- A. fear encourages jeopardy
 - B. fantasizing is a trivial pursuit
 - C. intelligence will conquer brute strength
 - D. rigid thinking excludes broad experience
77. The word “perfumes” in lines 20 and 21 is a metaphor for
- A. unattainable desires
 - B. exotic and expensive luxuries
 - C. sensory impressions that delight
 - D. fragile and insignificant trivialities
78. The speaker’s advice, “visit hosts of Egyptian cities, / to learn and learn from those who have knowledge” (lines 22-23), implies that
- A. experience excludes knowledge
 - B. exotic cultures make a lasting impression
 - C. we should value the wisdom of ancient cultures
 - D. we should acknowledge the importance of smaller nations

Continued

79. The line "But she has nothing more to give you" (line 33) is a confirmation of the
- A. value of travelling
 - B. rewards of success
 - C. rewarding aspects of illusion
 - D. ultimate value of experience in itself
80. That "Ithaca" represents the dreams that encourage us forward is MOST DIRECTLY reinforced by
- A. "When you start on your journey to Ithaca" (line 1)
 - B. "Always keep Ithaca fixed in your mind" (line 24)
 - C. "Ithaca has given you the beautiful voyage" (line 31)
 - D. "Ithaca has not defrauded you" (line 34)

